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NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BERNETT,

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. DOWERT THEATRE BOWETY-TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street. Senie us Pan WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Fassion-Antru L

BETROPOLITAN TEBATRE, Broadway-Squastrian AMERICAN MUSEUM -- Afternoon -- MAN'S NO THE TIGHT TAILOR OF TAMWORTH. EVERING - CHARLOTTE TEMPLE

FOOD'S MINSTRELS, "Mechanics" Hall, 672 Broadway BUCKLEY'S OPERA BOUSE, 530 Scondway-Buck-

BONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE—Hope Chapel, 718 and

New York, Friday, February 9, 1855.

The steemship Atlantic, with one week's I about news from Europe, arrived below yesterday n sere-

ing. Owing to the snow storm, she did not at sampt to come into port, and at two o'clock this me graing was still outside the bar. We shall publi & the news brought by this steamer immediately at her ber By the arrival of the steamship North Star we

have important and interesting news from a California, Oregon, the West Coast of Mexico, Panama, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, the A gentine Conf ideration.

Australia, the Sandwich Islands and Asginwall Our latest dates are as follows :-Oregon..... December 30

Acapulco......January CallaoJanuary Bolivia......Decembe

principal topics of which we ; ive in another part of to-day's paper. There had be en a general rising of he citizens of Les Angeles ha opposition to the de-crees of a Judge of the Criminal Court, who had decided to respite a man under sentence of death for marder, to which the people, with great unanimity, were opposed. At last accounts, the Mayor of the city had resigned his office, and joined the mob, who re battering down the jail, after having driven off the Sheriff, and were evidently determined to find the prisoner and execute him under the code of Judge Lynch. The Lobos Island treasure excite ment had been again brought out in San Francisco We give a letter concerning it from one of the principal money diggers, who seems sanguine that he has at all right now, and says that he may soon be ex pected in Ban Francisco with his million. He does sot state how he intends investing his funds, having left that, no doubt, to the consideration of specule ters. The Legislature was to ballo; for a United had nominated Col. Philip L. Eiwards, a member of the House from Sacramento ; but we have no definite information in regard to the democrats. The friends of Senator Gwin held a caucus on the 15th instant, but adjourned without arriving at any conlusion. Some of the journals were of opinion t Gwin's charges were alim. The next steamer will give us the result. Some interesting intelligence

From Oregon the news is unimportant. The Le gislature had changed the mode of voting from the ballot to viva voce, a proceeding which had created much discussion. The Maine liquer bill seems to be in high favor with the settlers, and would pro-

We have important news from Acapulco, to the 27th plt., approuncing that two hundred men of Sanla Anna's army had gone over to Alvarez. A portion, with some of the officers, arrived in Aca-pulso on the 23d of January, and the remainder were daily expected.

From New Granada we have news to the 30th of January. There is nothing of political importance from Carthagena or Bogota. We learn that the trials of Melo and Obando had not been concluded; but that their fates were inevitable—the former ing destined to be shot, and the latter panished. On the 25th of January, a portion of the prisoners, (re volutionists, adherents of Melo,) taken by the gov. ernment, passed through Aspinwall from Cartha gens, for Panama, to serve as a garrison at that place. The Fanama papers look on their cirival with great alarm, as likely to create political disorder. The captain of the ship Angle-Saxon had shot a mutinous sailor at Tobago. Very heavy rains had been experienced at Panama. The railroad was finished and the great connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific rendered complete. Ga Sunday, January 28th, the trial trip was successfully ade from Aspinwall to Panama. Thousands wi nessed the starting of the iron horse. Great prepa rations were being made to receive the New York delegation worthily, but the programme of the formal celebration had not been agreed on.

Through the kindness of Harry Howard, Esq.

despatches to our government from the United States Legation a' Lima, Peru, we have later dates with interesting and important intelli gence. We have a file of the Callao Foreign News se the 7th of January. From this we learn that General Castilla has overthrown Echenique and assumed the government himself. Thus the revolued in a bloody battle, fought January 5, near the gates of Lima. After the battle com menced two entire batallions of the governmen forces went over to the revolutionists—the army o the latter was soon after routed. Among the go vernment officers killed were General Duesta and Col. Carranza. Among those of Castilla's forces were Colonels Duenas and Montes, and Major Garciss. Among the wounded were Generals Castilla and San Roman, with Col. La Puerta. Echenique left the battle field and took refuge in the house of Mr. Sullivan, the British Consul. Castilla's army had entered Lima, and he himself had a triumphal reception. The Cartle of Callso, with the squadron, had surrendered to his victorious troops. Earlie news from the south of Pern stated that Echenique having lost every footbold there, sint a large force ander Gen. Moran to quell the insurrection, which fell into the hands of Elias, as prisoners, their leader (Gen. Moran) being killed. Castilla had decreed the abolition of slavery in Peru-and the planters were convoked to secure themselves against attacks from those thus let loose.

Our dates from Valparaiso-Chile-are to the 30th of December. The news from the city is unimportast. Pelities were very dull; the question of subjugating the southern Indians engaged attention. However, the Indians were on the alert, and at a

that the Spaniards be d' on from the territory after they had gathered on their harvest. Failures of the United States, maths were frequent in Valparaise. Prices of my est and flour were very low-the first lieutens at of the British ship of war Dido was murdered by board by a marine.

From the Argentine Confederation we have Men-deza dates to the 27th of December. Strong hopes were statestaned that the difficulties between Bucnos Ayres and the Provinces would soon he settled The national Congress had adjourned until May. All

quiet in the country.

From Bolivia we have news to the 27th of Decenber. General Acta, who at former dates was successfully marching on La Paz, had been put down The Fresident pardoned his followers. As extra rection of Congress was to have met on the 1st of February, in order to accept the resignation of the President and to name his successor. A commercial prohibition towards Peru, of long standing, had

By way of Callan we have received news from Australia to the lat of December. Trade was in a very depressed state. There was considerable fear gram and fi er were being imported to a considera-ble extent. -The price of oil had risen, and sailors wages ha I failen. The Sydney Empire says that the export of gold from Jamuary 1 to October 31, 1854, ex' Africa a decline of more than one half on the am ant experted during the corresponding period a last year, the deficit being to the value of \$720,28 A. Merchants still advocated the Panama route. The action of the home government on the new constitution bill caused great dissatisfaction Kar & F ayes still elitited great enthusiasm.

Frem the Sandwich Islands we have dates to the 23/1 of December. The news is not important. Auneuration, as a State question, was considered inde finitely postponed by the accession of His Majesty King Kamehamsha the Fourth. On the 16th of December the ministers of the late King offered their condolence to His Majesty, when he replied in a sensible speech, requesting of the officials to retain their portfolios and continue their labors. The new King had made his first appearance in public at Divine service, leading his sister, the Princess Victoria, on his left. His late Majesty was to have been buried on December 30th. There were six me 1 of war-one of the United States-in port at Honolalu on the 16th of December. All the ships fired a royal salute in honor of the King. The country was very quiet.

Lyman Trumbull was yesterday elected to th United States Senate, by the Legislature of Illinois, for six years from the 4th of March next. He takes the place of Gen. Shields. Mr. T. is the representative elect from the Eighth congressions district of Illinois, and is an anti-Nebraska demo-

In the United States Senate yesterday a bill to smerd the act to carry the reciprocity treaty with the British North American provinces into effect was passed. The bill giving three years extension of credit for duties on iron to railread companies was taken up. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, advocated the measure, and Mr. Brodhead, of Pennsylvania, opposed it. Mr. Pearce obtained the floor, but gave way for an executive session. The debate will be resumed to day. Saturday next was assigned for the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill In the House nothing of general interest trans-

pired. Several unimportant bills from the Judi hary Committee were passed. Our Washington despatch announces a number of

commutions and confirmations to offices, at home In the New York Senate vesterday a bill was in-

treduced authorizing a loan of \$2,255,000 for the enlargement of the Erie Canal. The Lemmon slave case was taken up, and a debate ensued upon slavery and Sewardism. The Assembly was occapied the most part of the day by members giving explana-tions regarding their votes for United States Senator and their obligations to the Know Nothings. The Prohibitory Liquor law was taken up. An effort was made to refer the bill back to the select com mittee, with instructions to report complete. Had the plan proved successful it would have stopped on. It failed, however, and the bill stil remeins an open and debateable question. As yet but three sections of the act have been voted on, bill will, during the present session, be ready for the Governor's signature.

The Maine liquor law has passed the Senate of

Indiana by a majority of ten.

We give elsewhere a graphic account of a snow storm of thirty six hours duration which has prevalled in this city, at the South, East and West, The telegraph informs us that early yesterday morning, at Halifax, N. S., Sackville and St. John, N. B., and at Calais and Eastport, Me., shocks of earthquake were felt. Truly, this is a remarkable rically, geographically or atmospherically. Whether the quaking manifestations will extend to this region of course it is impossible to conjecture. It is quite certain, however, that an carthquake shock is the only phonomenon in nature remaining to be de-

Owing to the continuance of the sewere snow torm yesterday, both the Corn and Merchants' Ex changes were but thinly attended, and commercial rangactions were limited. There was a healthy tone, however, in most articles of produce. In cotton about 1,000 bales were sold at eteady prices. There was no New Orleans and Texas middling on the market. In flour a moderate business was done. at unchanged prices. Wheat and corn were some-what nominal. But one lot of corn sold, which brought 99c., from store. Old mess posk was held at an advance, but knyers did not meet it. Other pro-visions were unchanged. The chief engagements of freights were made to the Continent. The state of the weather, with the desire for later foreign news, pretty well suspended engagements to Liverpool

The Chief of Police made a return to the Board of Aldermen last evening, enumerating the articles and moneys found on thier es from 1861 to 1854, and how the same were dispose d of. The only matter of interest before the Board was a resolution to stop all steamboats on the Long Island Sound russing below Peck slip, East river. The resolution was

The young Cuban, Hernandez, har applied to the Supreme Court for the appointment or bis nucle as general guardian. Judge Mitchell granted the order to constitute José Ellas Herrand to his guar-

It appears that the Portuguese Consul, Mr. Fie ganiere, has refused to attend before Units of States Commissioner Morton as a witness, on the ground that he is exempt, under certain treaty stipul wions.

HARDS AND SOFTS-FUNNY .- The hard sh ells

are glorifying over the vote cast for Daniel S. Dickinson for United States Senator in the A + sembly-fourteen; while the softs are in raptures at the vote thrown away upon Horatio Seymour--thirteen. This reminds us of the two belligerent Irishmen, who, while enjoying a fight between themselves on the way side, were suddenly set upon by a gang of ruffians, knocked down, trampled upon, and both left as dead men on the ground. "Pat," says one, when the affray was over and the enemy had disappear ed, "I am sorry for you. They have given you the worst of it: both arms broken." "Teddy," says the other, "divil a bit. You are the chap to be pitied, with both legs broken." Such i the situation, and such the harmony of the hards and softs. They are in a fine condition to meet in Tammany Hall and nominate Franklin Pierce for the succession. Is Mr Purdy in? Has Mr. Cochrane got back grand war county, Maguil, a powerful chief, advised | Now is the time for the Scarlet Letter.

Mehales Romanel and Louis Manalson Sons

Evidently the two leading personages of Surope at this moment are Nicholas Re and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. Around these two men all the webs of European diplomacy are wound. They are the conjurors, the other kings and statesmen the puppets of the great national puppet show, in which that miserable broken-kneed puppet the Sultan is being bobled up and down just now, and a number of other puppets in red and blue coats are being knocked about and choked off and chopped up on the Crimea, all for the entertainment and recreation of the conjux ors aforesaid.

There are mer, of pasteral habits and highly conservative winds who believe that the war in he East is an English affair, and that England is leading the van; who fancy because Caurobert writes short business like letters and makes no fues, while Lord Ragian's camp his already been the birthplace of several volumes. hat the English are doing all the work, and the French nothing. This is a fallacy, though probably not a popular one. Hitherte, the English have done but one thing in the East, and that has been to die bravely. Their generalship has been throughout inferior to that of the French. Their officers have shown themselves as a rule to be utterly ignorant of their trade, and have done their best to aid cold, disease, and hunger in killing off the men. Their dreadful losses at Inkermann were whelly caused by their own carelessness—a carelessness so wanton as to be almost incredible. Their mismanagement since then has been more destructive than half a dozen battles. All this time the French have been quet, careful, business like. They have lost no men from cold or disease. They have not been strprised in their tents. When they have fought it has been according to rule, and system, and consequently though they have not had the same opportunities for the display of bravery as the English, they have accomplished much more effectually the object for which they were sent out. When the final tug of war comes the presumption is very strong that the French will do the work.

The armies are fair emblems of the nations In the scramble of European politics, Great Britain yields to the lead of France just a Lord Ragian sends to Canrobert for guidance help, and men. Napoleon directs; Victoria follows. Drougn de l'Huys answers the Czar; Lord John Russell adopts his views, and writes accordingly. The one master mind of Paris conceives: the turbulent masses in England receive the idea as though it were their own and proceed forthwith to execute it. England is tickled with the notion that the safety of her East India possessions and above all her honor require her to fight the Czar: France knows that the battle of Continental supremacy must be fought at one time or other, and leads on her neighbor to help her fight it now.

A singular contrast these two men-Nicholas and Napeleon! Over the cradle of the one rung the shrieks of his murdered father, stabbed, as there is every reason to suppose by another of his sons. The other was born within a few weeks after his father and mother had separated, and before the pain of the act had passed away from the mind of the gentle Hortense. Nicholas was nothing but a soldier for many years; a child at the burning of Moscow, a boy at the capture of Paris. Louis Napoleon lived in obscurity till the magic of his name became formidable to the Papal government, and then he was arrested and exiled. But at manhood both began the active career for which they were intended. Nicholas as an ambitious Emperor, Louis Napoleon as an ambitious parvenu. The first act of the one was to crush a conspiracy at St. Petersburg; of the other, to head a conspiracy at Ferrara. Nicholas succeeded: Napo leon failed. A little later, we find them again in the same position-Nicholas assailed by a conspiracy in Poland, Napoleon leading a conspiracy against France, with precisely the same result. Again, a few years later, the Czar's whole soul is in the work of crushing out rebels within his dominions, as triumhantly as ever; and the exile's whole soul is in the daring scheme of regaining his lost France, as hopelessly as ever. Twenty long years passed over before the tide of fortune eemed to change; but it did at last. For the first time in his life Louis Napoleon succeeded in his object, and became President of France. Almost, we may say, for the first time in his life, Nicholas failed in what he attempted : he could not become Protector of Turkey.

This was the point where the two men's destinies seemed to converge; a long train of failures ending in success raising the one to the point where a long train of successes ending in failure has placed the other. Henceforth, they were inevitable foes. Nicholas affected to despise the parvenu. Napoleon despised no one, he had learnt too much for that. He tried to conciliate his powerful rival, but failed. After this, the only possible solution of the problem was by war, and it is begun.

The Eastern war will decide whether Nicholas or Napoleon is to be the master of continental Europe. Nicholas has the advantage of a long line of ancestry and hereditary prestige -al ways potent with half civilized nations-a powerful acmy an immense population ready to serve him-an inaccessible country. Napoleon has on his side the advantage of a highly intelligent people, whose energies have long been misdirected by the folly of the Bourbons and Orleans, and which is now advancing with giant strides under the modern rule of the Emperor. He is essentially the man of the preent time; looks to the future, not the past; is unto himself a law; and has a heavy debt of njuries and slights to avenge. He is supported by all the prestigé of his uncle's military glory, and has besides an advantage which his uncle never possessed in the English alliance. He is thus enabled to take up the contest where Napoleon the elder left off; just as Nicholas pursues the projects which Catherine and Alex-ander first formed and partly executed.

Both of them men of large minds, inexorabi will, extensive knowledge; both deeply imprepuzed for the contest, and regarding it with the coolness and determination which great deeds insaire in great men; there cannot be a doubt but their duello will form one of the most striking pages in modern history. The fight is still obscured by the clouds of diplomscy, and the main contest is almost lost to view in the multitude of side issues; but when time dissipates the one and the others shrink into insignificance, the spectacle will be one at which the world will gaze in wonder and awe. Of the consequences of the conflict to humanity at large it were yet premature to speak; acci

dent may or hvert a liberal into an autocrat, a Czar inte a friend of humanity; it will be time enough to give play to the feelings, when the battle becomes real, and the sham fight is ended. One thing alone is certain. Whichever side is victorious, the end of the conflict will find Russia and France the leading powers of Eqrope, and Great Britain occupying a secondar y

Russian Designs in the East-Their Conse

The bugbear by which the English and French journals have all along endeavered to frighten the smaller States of Europe into joining the coalition against Russia, is the suggestion that if the latter Power should succeed in obtaining possession of Constantinople she will become the arbiter of the destinies of the world. There never was a more erroneous idea. The experience of history teaches us, on the contrary, that from the moment she passes her natural limits of expansion the period of her decadence com-

Nations acquire physical and moral power by system operating from a fixed centre, from whence the elements of their original vigor and force are diffused gradually and healthily to the extremities. As in the functions of animal life, so in the existence of States-any disturbance of this natural process is certain to be followed by atrophy and decay. Thus all attempts to transfer the seats of great empires from their natural centres have invariably been followed by a diminution of the vital forces and the ultimate disruption of their component parts. The same rule applies to nations who attempt to push their conquests beyond the limits of their power of retention. Thus it was with the old Persian empire under Darius and Xerxes. Not content with a sway which extended over a great part of Asia, over Egypt and Nubia in Africa, and in Europe over Thrace, Macedonia, and the coast of the Mediterranean, the Persian monarchs sacrificed the real power and supremacy of their country in a vain struggle for the glory of universal dominion. Thus it was, too with the Roman Empire when it sought to realize the same visionary dream. Of those two unwieldy tabrics of imperial power what remains now? Persia has dwindled into an insignificant and feeble monarchy, unequal even to the protection of her own territories against Russian aggression; whilst Rome, once the proud mistress of the world, extending her sway over countless millions of the human race, has become the modest patrimony of the successor of St. Peter.

These lessons of history seem to be entirely ost upon European politicians. They look apon the probable occupation of Constantinole by Russia -for after all that event is only question of time—as fraught with danger to tle stability and integrity of the European menarchies. They forget that the territorial sway of Russia has already been pushed to an extent which will soon bring it within the conditions of national decline. Her's may be said to be the greatest unbroken empire that has ever existed, occupying vast region of Europe and Asia, in extent almost a eixth of the habitable globe. Radiating from the centre of St. Petersburg, it has thus far pushed forth its strength in continuous efforts. and by steady advances towards its objects has gone on acquiring, instead of losing force. Should its rulers, however, be insane enough to attempt to depart from the principles that have hitherto guided their policy, and overleap the barriers which the laws of progress oppose to m irrational ambition, it will have to pay the penalty of their folly. Just as the Greek empire began to decline from the period of the removal of its centre of government to Constantinople, and Moslemite energy became effeminated from the same cause, so from the establishment of Russian power in that city of evil influences will date the commencement of its decay. Instead of being a first rate Eqropean, Russia will become an overgrown Asiatic State, with elements of dissension and weskness incorporated in her bosom which will ultimately prove fatal to her existence. From the very instinct of self-preservation, all Europe will become leagued against her; and powerless to effect mischief in that quarter, she will have to employ her restless energies in further aggressions upon her Eastern neighbors. In thefulfillment of the mission that seems to be assigned to her, she will first diffuse the seeds of Christianity over the continent of Asia, by a species of military propagandism, and then tumble to pieces from her own unwieldiness and want of cohesion. Such, in a few words will be the history of the Russian empire, and indeed of all territorial aggregations which are held together by no well regulated and rational principle of organization.

If these views be correct-and they are in strict accordance with historical experienceall the reasonings and speculations of English and French politicians fall to the ground. It is, in fact, the merest farce to maintain that the dienste between Russia and Turkey is a Euro pean question, and that the balance of power is in any way involved in it. It is no such thing The Russian movement against Turkey is part ly a territorial and partly a religious crusade by a semi-oriental power, against the dominions of a weaker neighbor, whose oppression of the co-religionists of the former have always been a source of difficulty and heart-burning. This is the exact importance of the question, and no more. As to its results, as we have already shown either history is a lie or there is no real ground for apprehension on the part of the European Powers. We repeat, that Russia commits an act of suicide the day she established the seat of her government on the Bosphorus. English and French politicians, however, seem unable to appreciate the truth of this fact They are so distracted by their fears and so wedded to their narrow conventional ideas that they are incupable of judging sanely of the consequences of their own acts.

A FLARE-UP IN THE KITCHEN .- The Cabinet organ and the Kitchen Cabinet organ are "makng mouths" at each other. There has evidently been a flare-up in the kitchen, against the scendancy of the parlor. The kitchen organ, too, appears to have the best of it, and the most reliable sources of information of the actual transactions in and about the White House, We are informed from Washington that Mr. Sidney Webster may often be seen slipping in or out of the back door of the office of the kitchen organ. As the President's private secretary he does not desire to be recog-nized as a familiar in such a low establishment; but when the misrepresentations of the up stairs organ demand it, Sidney must go down. In this business, we have but another com-plication of the feud between Marcy and Guth-tie on the one side, and Cushing and Forney on the other. The end of it will be interesting.

EGAL INTELLIGEN THE SPOILS A OF THE TAIL END OF THE SES-MON.—The P sessee of the French spoliation bill of five, millions, the passage of the Texas Senate indemnity bill of nine millions, (cut down in the House, for the sake of appearances, to six and a half millions,) the tenucity of the bobby and a few active members to Colt's patent extension, the Pacific Railroad bill, the Hoboken floating battery, and other projects, admonish us to prepare for a grand haul of the spollsmen at the tall end of the session.

The French spoliation bill may be vetoed

Mr. Pierce, when a member of the House, was opposed to it. Mr. Wells, the new Senator from New Hampshire, supposed to speak knowingly upon the subject, has opposed it. There may be a veto: but the pressure of the kitchen is strong, and the case is doubtful. The Indian war bill, covering four or five millions of spoils, for a campaign against the prairie and moun tain Indians of the far West, was cruelly stopped by Gen. Cass and other "old fogles" in the Senate. There is hope yet, however, though the time is short. Let Forney call a meeting of the kitchen and the lobby—a joint meeting—and arrange their plans for tacking on their Indian bills, patent extensions, extra indemnities to Texas, railroad land grants, and other financial projects, to the appropriation bills, amidst the orgies of the last night of the session when many of the members are "obfuscated," and others are sleepy, and when the lobby and inside spoilsmen are wide awake, and Guthrie may be stripped of every dollar in the treasury, and the community of many millions more. This session is the last chance for a considerable number of the spoils democracy of both houses, and the probabilities are in favor of their active co-operation with the lobby in a feasible scheme to get at and get out the plunder. The last night of the session is the time. Let plenty of free liquor be provided, and let Forney proceed at once to organize his kitchen and lobby forces for a grand haul on the last night of the

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION-VERY IMPORTANT. Marcy, having completely whipped out the Cabinet, the kitchen and Ostend flibusters, on the foreign policy of the administration, has just been revoking the late edicts of Cushing & Co., published as editorials in the Washington Union, on the Kinney expedition. The Union, under the advice of the Cushing and Jeff. Davis clique, has been the chief advocate, in behalf of the administration, of this Kinney enterprise; but Marcy steps forward, puts down his broad foot, and says, "No! Away with you. We stick to the Monroe doctrine. The Mosquito King is a humbug. The Kinney purchase is, therefore, a humbug. The land belongs to Nicaragua and Costa Rica. They protest against the Kinney expedition. In behalt of the President, I protest. Do you hear, ye speculating filibusters? You are outlawed. way with ye."

Now what will Colonel Kinney do? The adninistration, in the name of Marcy, repudiates his scheme. If he persists in it, he must abide the consequences. He proposes to land at Greytown; but the British fleet there will be apt to send him to the right about, without much ceremony. What, then? Caba! He will probably shy over to Cuba. Lopez must be avenged. It is the right season of the year for a trip to Cuba. Who, in spite of Marcy, embarks in the Kinney expedition?

CITY REPORMERS.—Mayor Wood has begun his career well. He has effected many reforms, and is engaged with many more. No one questions the sincerity of his purpose, or the energy of his conduct. On all sides, his praises are sung. Now is, for him, the difficult crisis.

A very few years ago, another reformer or batch of reformers, undertook to cure the defects of the city government, and made great professions of devotion to the public weal. The petensible head of the movement was Peter Cooper, but the real wirepuller was Mr. Flagg, who in company with several other refugee from the wreck of the Albany Regency, was seeking employment. Their outcry was so loud, and the faults of the existing régime so glaring, that for some time the public was loudly as that of Mr. Wood at present. Every man felt that no change could be for the worse, and a great many journals, ignorant of th character of the Albany regency people, and placing faith in their promises, gave them an inqualified support. They carried their point. For some time they had everything their own way, and people only thought of lending them helping hand. What has been the result? They have given us a charter beyond com-

parison the worst with which this unfortunate city has ever been afflicted: a charter under which it is almost impossible to govern well and quite out of the question to cure a tithe of the existing abuses. They have given us a Comptroller-Mr. Flagg-who has done more to bring the very names of economy and reform into disrepute than any ten men before him. Under pretence of lightening the load of the public, they have doubled the taxes. Under guise of protecting the interests of the city, they have cheated its creditors. Under the plea of establishing a system of fairness and impartiality they have committed the grossest acts of favoritism that were ever known in New York. No man has ever so impudently attempted to use the city, and the city funds to help his own friends and serve his own party, as Azariah C. Flagg. No man has ever so bamboozled the public-piling debt upon debt and tax upon tax, and calling upon the people to look at his conomy--as Azariah C. Flagg.

This is what the last batch of reformers have come to. Let Mayor Wood take warning from their fate. At present he enjoys a measure of support and pepularity never vouchsafed to any former Mayor. But it may easily be lost.

THE NEW CITY HALL.-The inconvenience experienced from the want of suitable buildings for law courts and public offices is giving rise to bitter complaints against the indifference and slothfulness manifested by the city author rities on the subject. At a period when, as may be seen by our law reports, the business of th courts is unprecedentedly great, and the neces sity for enlarged accommodation more pressing than ever, the Board of Supervisors are sleep ing over the plans presented to them, or perhaps postponing their decision in order to af-ford time for the operation of lobby influences. Whichever may be the actual state of facts, the public are made to seller for the negligence or cupidity of the wiseacres to whom we entrust the management of our corporate affairs Had they been alive to their duties some suitable building for our courts and public officer would by this time have been in progress, and the patience of the public and legal profession would not have been exhausted by their unaccountable procrastination. Luckily the law provides a remedy for lackes of this sort. If the Board of Supervisors do not stir themselves very soon, they will be unpleasantly reminded that all power in this matter is not concentrated in their hands. The Judges of the Supreme Court, incommoded and harrassed by the miserable accommodation afforded for their sittings, have, in a late memorial to the Board, intimated in peremptory terms, that nuless some effort is made to provide them with proper courts, they will issue a precept to the Sheriff directing him to erect a suitable building, the expense of which, under the power given by the statute, will be assessed upon the city. The Judges of the Superior Court are still more scurvily treated. They occupy a room of wretched proportions, and so low that a man of decent height runs the risk of knocking his head through the ceiling. Besides these inconveniences under the present. scattered arrangement of the courts and public offices, a great deal of time is lost in passing from place to place, which, to the members of the legal profession, is a matter of serious inconvenience. A lawyer requires, as regards his practice, to be in a measure ubiquitous, and in the construction of courts of justice all over the world this necessity is always consulted by bringing the various tribunals within the enceinte of one large building.

In any new plan that may be adopted by the

to this condition. All the courts should have convenient halls provided for them under the same roof, as well as the necessary number of dependent chambers and law offices. The public. tribunals, too, should all be on the same floor, so that a lawyer, or his clerk, having to watch anumber of cases, may pass from one to another without loss of time. There is abundant space for the developement of such a plan on the site allocated for the purpose, and it will be a great mistake if architectural crotchets are allowed to interfere with so important a condition of public convenience. In point of economy there is also something to be gained by a compliance with it. If a building, such as we are describing, were erected, the general government would gladly pay the Corporation a handsome sum for such accommodation as it requires for the federal courts. The building in Murray street now costs it \$16,000 a year, which would go some way if capitalised to diminish the cost of the proposed structure.

Corporation, especial attention should be paid

We trust that no further time will be lost in deciding upon and carrying out the plan of the new building. The necessity for it is daily be-coming more pressing, and it is a reproach and a disgrace to the Board of Supervisors that so much indifference should have been already manifested on the subject. Whenever they can bring their minds to the exertion of a final resolution we hope that they will not add to the complaints which their procrastination has already aroused against them by errors of defective and inconvenient construction. We have suffered enough from architectural blunders in our public edifices] not to fall into the same mistakes again.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC. SANDY HOOK, Feb. 9, A. M.

The steamship Atlantic arrived off the bar about six o'clock last evening, and still remains there on account of the snow storm and the darkness of the night. The agent of the associated press started as soon as she ame in sight to sudeavor to reach her, but a strong north-east wind and contrary tide, we presume, has frustrated his efforts, as he has not yet returned.

From Washington.
APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

Washington, February 8, 1855. In the Senate to-day the name of John B. Miller was withdrawn, and Samuel J. Cox, of Ohio, nominated in his stead for the Secretaryship of the Legation at Lima

The following nominations were sent in by the Presi. dent for confirmation .- Hayward, as Marshal of Utah; Doyle, as Marshal of Nebraska; Porter, as Collector o Hoffman, as Postmaster at Massillon, Ohio; Martin, as Consul at Maratian; Thomas Welch, as Re ceiver, Alabama; R. D. Hayden, as Receiver, Illinois Atkinson, as Third Auditor of the Treasury, in the place of Bent; W. N. Banks of Virginia, as Consul at Agus

Caliantes, Mexico.

The following were also sent in:—The ext addition treaty with the King of Hanover; the treaty with the Wyandolte Indians, and the treaty with Mexico. The following confirmations were made:-Pickett, as

Postmaster at Marvaville, California, and Thatcher, as

Almost every democratic Congressman one converses with is confident that the President will veto the French Spoliation bill. The mail from New York was three hours behind time

again to-night.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1855 Washington, of Massachusetts, and M. Thompson, of Washington, admitted counsellors and attorneys.

No. 6. Marcellis Haydel vs. Francis Dupense.—Errorto Supreme Court of Louisians, Judge Catron delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the judgment, with

No. 66. James. B. Peck vs. John Sanderson.—Libellant argued by Cutting for appellant, submitted on printed argument by Howard for libellant.
No. 67. James Jasigi, et. al., plaintiffs in error, vs. James Brown, et. al., trustees, &c.—Argument continued by Bartlett for plaintiffs, and contined by Merrica for defendants.

United States Senator for Illinois. Springfilld (III.), Feb 8, 1855.
Lyman Trumbull has just been elected United States

Senator for Illinois, in place of Gest. Shields. Mr. Trum-bull was elected on the 10th ballot. Whole number of votes.

Necessary to a choice.

Fyman Trumbull had.

Jel A. Matteson.

Mr. Trumbull is an anti-Nebrasta democrat. He resides

at Belleville, and is the representative elect from the Eighth Congressional district. The result is quite unex-

The Latest From the State Capital.

ONSLAVOHT ON THE TREASURY—THE LEMMON CASE

—MORE EXPLANATIONS — THE PROBLESPORY LI
QUOR SILL, ETC.

ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.

The city is nearly deserted by the leading politicians, who were attracted by the excitement on the Senator who were attracted by the excitement on the Senator question. Others are now besieging the lagislature to allow them to dip into the treasury, many on their own ciaims, and a host from the public institutions in every part of the State. It has now become a regular system to come up here annually for public money in aid of every school, hospital, infirmary, seminary and asyfum whatsoever. The application is always made upon members in the name of charity and benevolence, and many are actually carried away by the constant importunities of these incessant beggars. The hospitals, for instance, are among the most craving. Formerly only a few of the most deserving participated in the bountiplied so numerously that they are established in the locality of almost every member. Complaints have been made that the Legislature of last year aquandered too much money upon unworthy institutions, and was the cause of assisting to bring the treasury to its present deplete condition. Though there is not a dollar which can legitimately be appropriated to some of these sturdy beggars, still, from their incessant inportunities, it would not be strange if the present Legislature should appropriate half a million, even if a half millian mere becomes recessaryte be placed on the people.